



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

pected to arise within a few years. Hemp is the most encouraging culture; it is not particular about soils and can stand even long periods of drought. Coffee, most of which is grown in Usambara, was at first disappointing because the managers of the plantations who had been brought mostly from Java, Ceylon, and Brazil, introduced the methods of culture in vogue in their own countries regardless of the climatic differences between those countries and East Africa. After this mistake had been recognized, the production increased steadily in quantity and quality; especially the volcanic soils at the foot of Kilimanjaro and Meru (province of Moschi) are now producing an excellent coffee. Of the other products, copra and rice promise good returns in not too remote a future, while tobacco does not, except in the Kilimanjaro region. The most important cultures of the natives are millet, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and bananas.

The map illustrating the distribution of the tsetse fly deserves especial mention. The pictures contain many characteristic views of the landscape and vegetation.

M. K. GENTHE.

Das neue Kongogebiet (Kamerun, Deutschkongo). Von F. Berthold Krüger. 65 pp. Ernst Marré's Verlag, Leipzig, [no date]. 9½ x 6.

Although this is the merest tract, its pages contain a very satisfactory amount of invaluable information concerning the Kamerun. Introducing his theme with a brief narrative of its discovery history the author presents, in the immediately following pages, a concise record of the land and its people so far as they condition the activities of new settlers. His chief end is to supply helpful hints which may prevent thoughtless adventurers from seeking to help failing fortunes by breaking new ground in the colony and which may equally serve to assist those who, after due consideration of all the arguments, decide to establish themselves in this new land of Germany. It is a very practical piece of writing and therefore of great value.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Les Lois et l'Administration de la Rhodesia. Par Henri Rolin. xlvii and 532 pp. Maps, index. E. Bruylant, Brussels, 1913. Fr. 12. 10 x 6½.

The first two chapters contain a short biography and appreciation of Cecil Rhodes, and a brief history of the origin and development of the British South Africa Company. It was established in Mashonaland by usurpation of the power of the native king, and in Matabeleland by conquest. In North Rhodesia the authority of the company was based mostly on voluntary treaties with the natives, excepting only the Awemba and Angoni in northeast Rhodesia who had to be subjected by force. What distinguishes the British South Africa Company from similar chartered companies is that it has continued to exist and practically to govern and own the country long after its purpose of winning it for the British Empire had been fulfilled. In spite of the nominal "power and jurisdiction" of Great Britain all the really important affairs of the country are transacted at the office of the company, especially in North Rhodesia with its 2,000 white inhabitants, against 23,000 in South Rhodesia. This has the great advantage of not having colonial questions settled by officials thousands of miles away, but its drawback is the combination of power and commercial interests which this singular government represents. The conflicts arising from this extraordinary situation are worth the study of the jurist as well as the political economist. In this book, the author discusses the political, judicial, and administrative organization of the country, the financial situation, the race question, the problem of the ownership of the soil, the labor problem, the police system, the taxation and education of the natives, the claims of the white settlers, the mining possibilities. In spite of the great material progress which is recorded in these chapters, one cannot help asking whether, in the long run, a policy which tends to transform the mass of the natives from free owners of the soil into an industrial proletariat can have beneficial results for both the country and its inhabitants of either race.

M. K. GENTHE.